#### The Long-Term Implications of Current Defense Plans: Detailed Update for Fiscal Year 2008 (March 2008)

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# The Long-Term Implications of Current Defense Plans:

Detailed Update for Fiscal Year 2008

All Funding in Billions of 2008 Dollars

Figure 1-1 Updated

### Past and Projected Funding for Defense

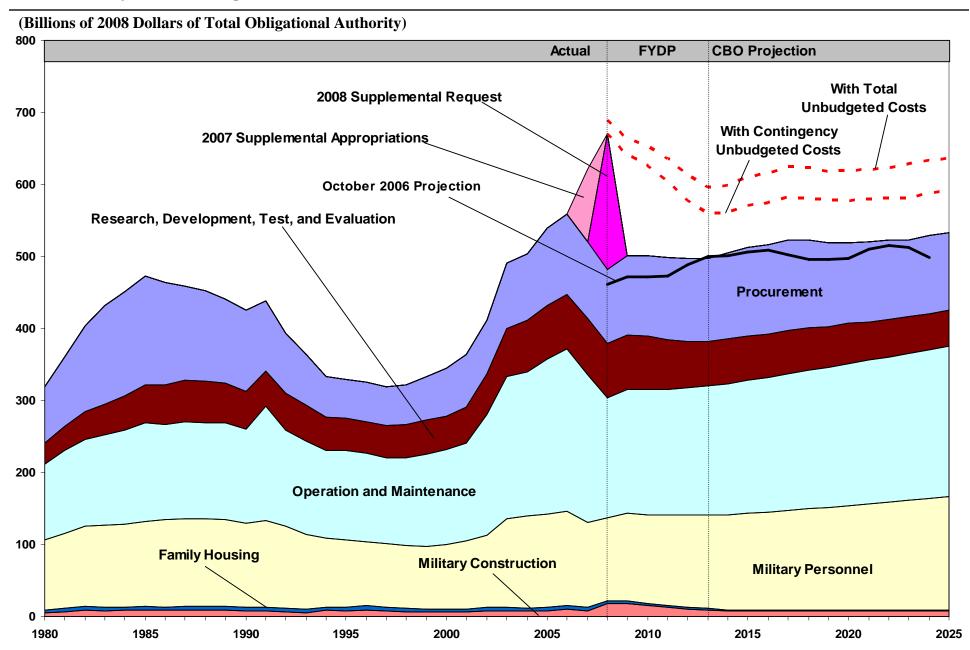


Figure 1-2 Updated

### Past and Projected Spending for National Defense

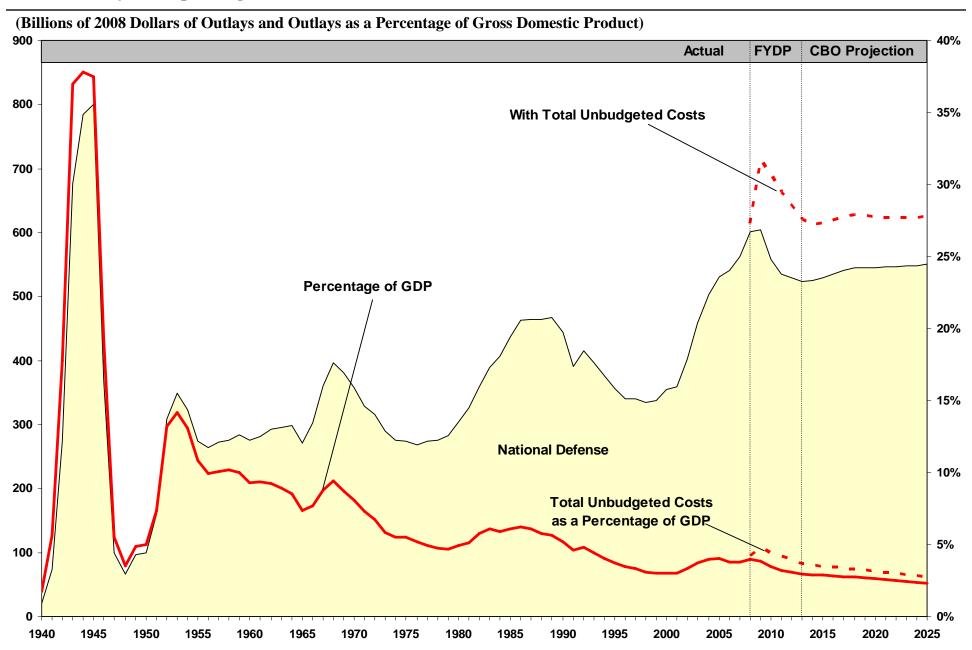


Figure 2-1 Updated

### **Funding for Operation and Support, by Functional Category**

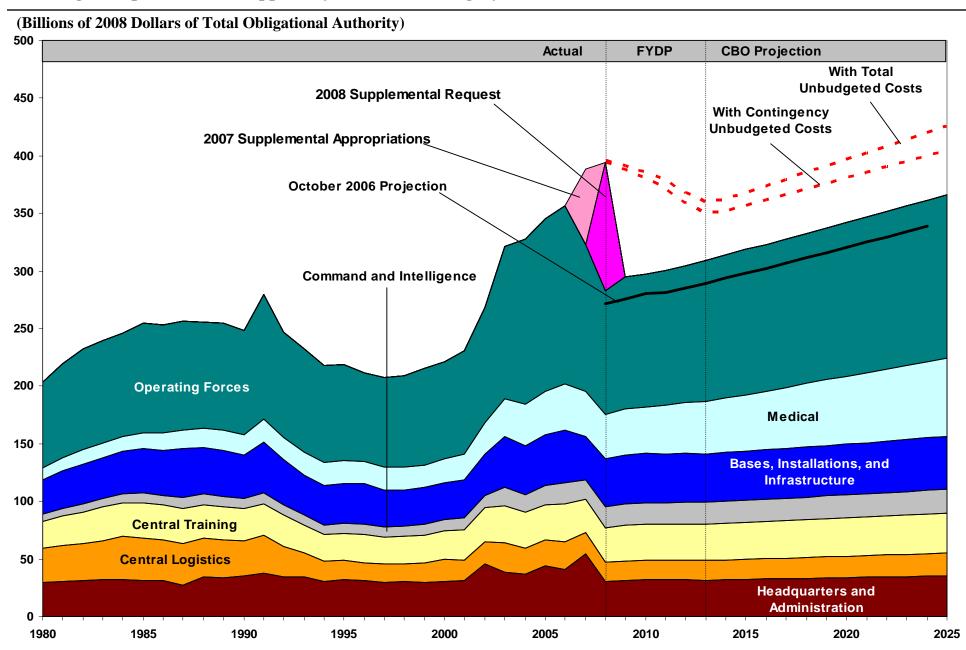


Figure 2-2 Updated

### **Funding for Operation and Support, by Military Department**

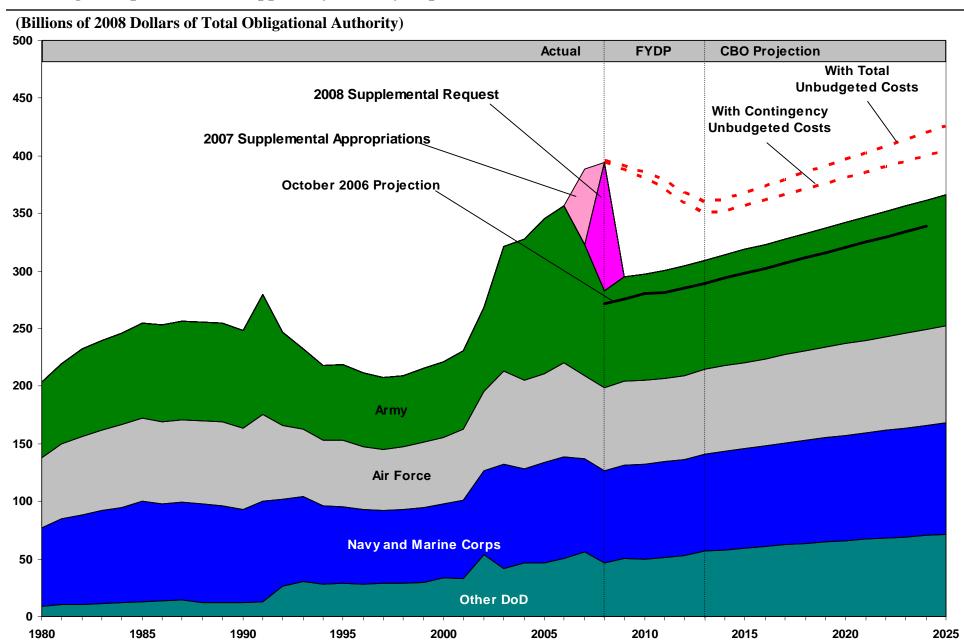


Figure 2-3 Updated

### **Funding for Operation and Support, by Account**

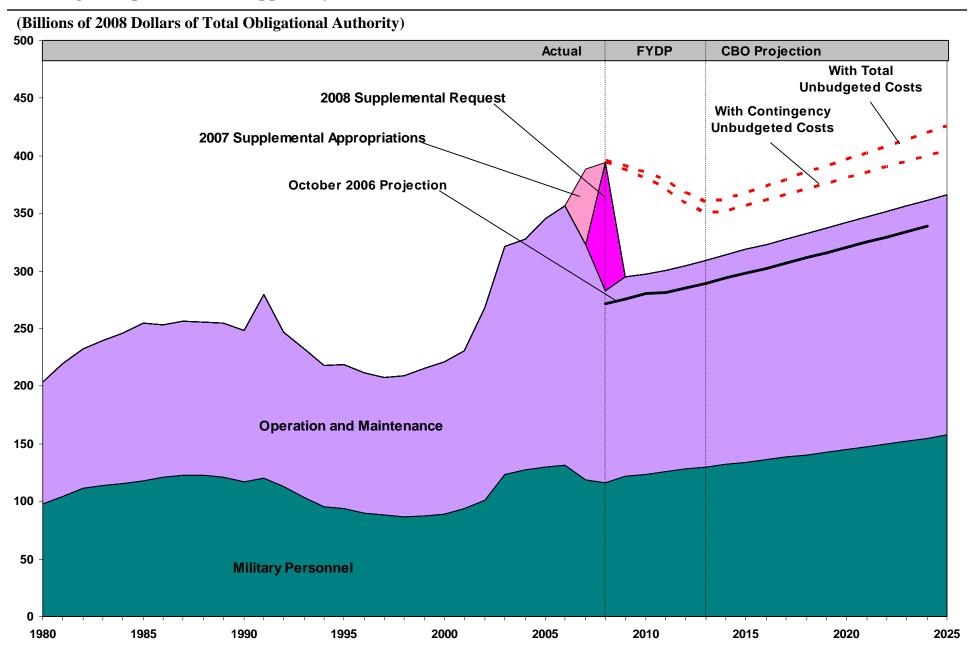


Figure 2-4 Updated

### **Funding for Operating Forces, by Military Department**

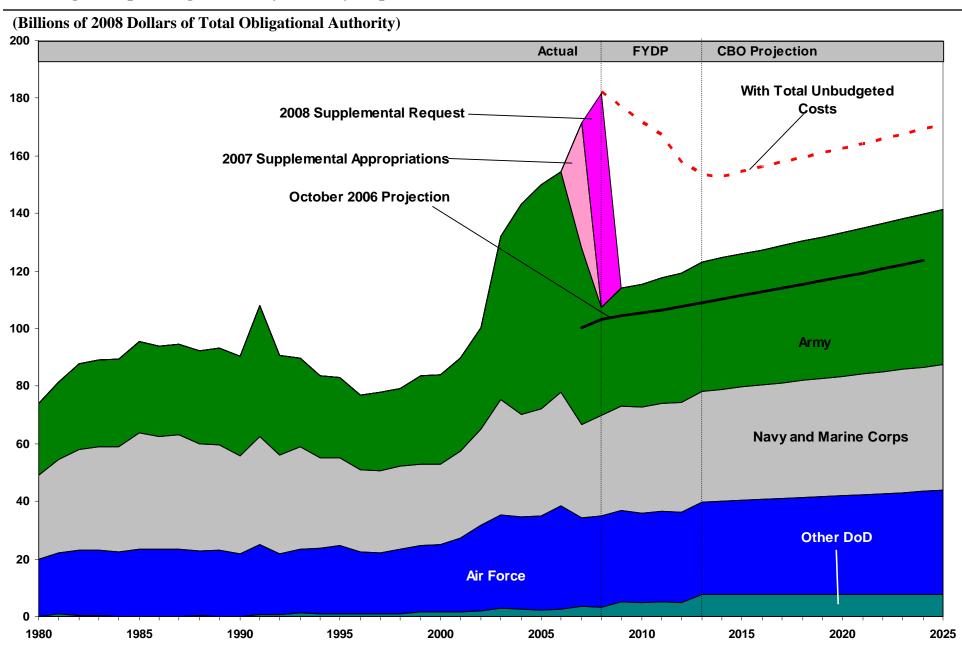


Figure 2-4a

### Trends in Operation and Maintenance Funding per Active Duty Service Member

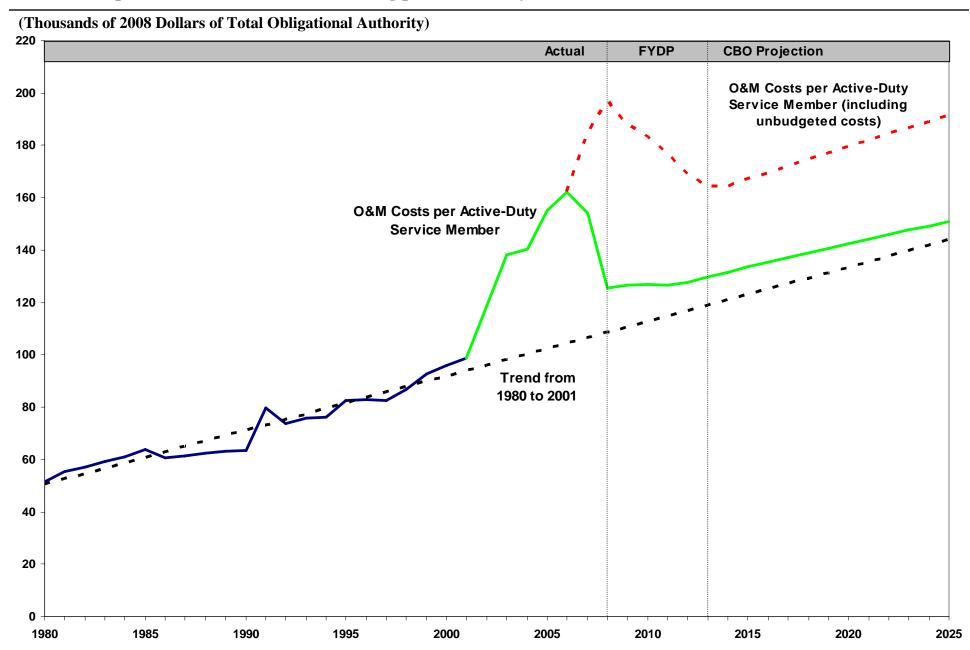


Figure 2-5 Updated

### **Funding for the Military Medical System, by Category**

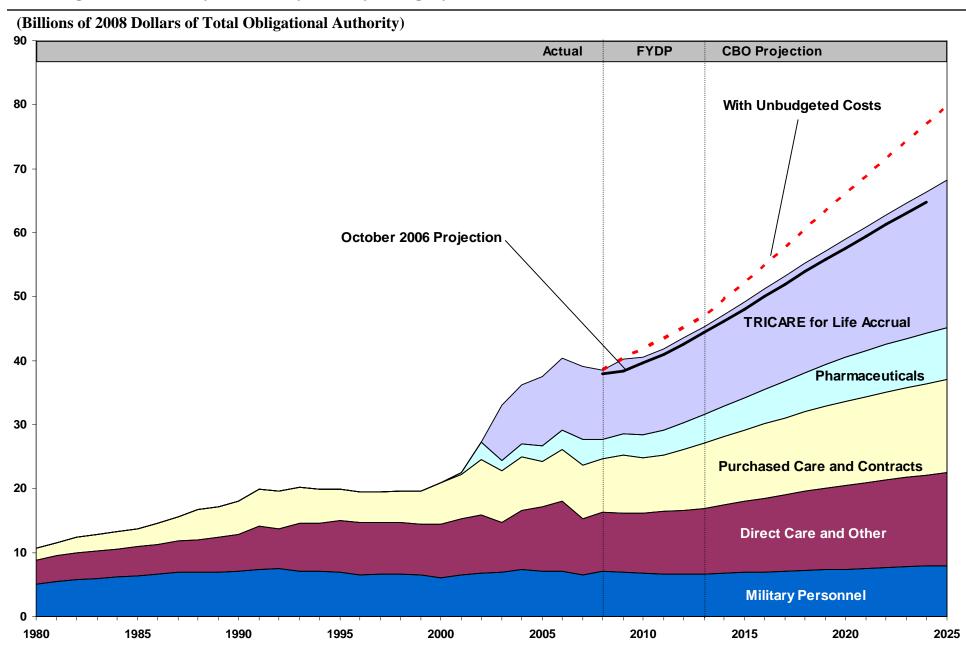


Figure 3-1 Updated

### Funding for Investment, by Budget Account and Weapon Type

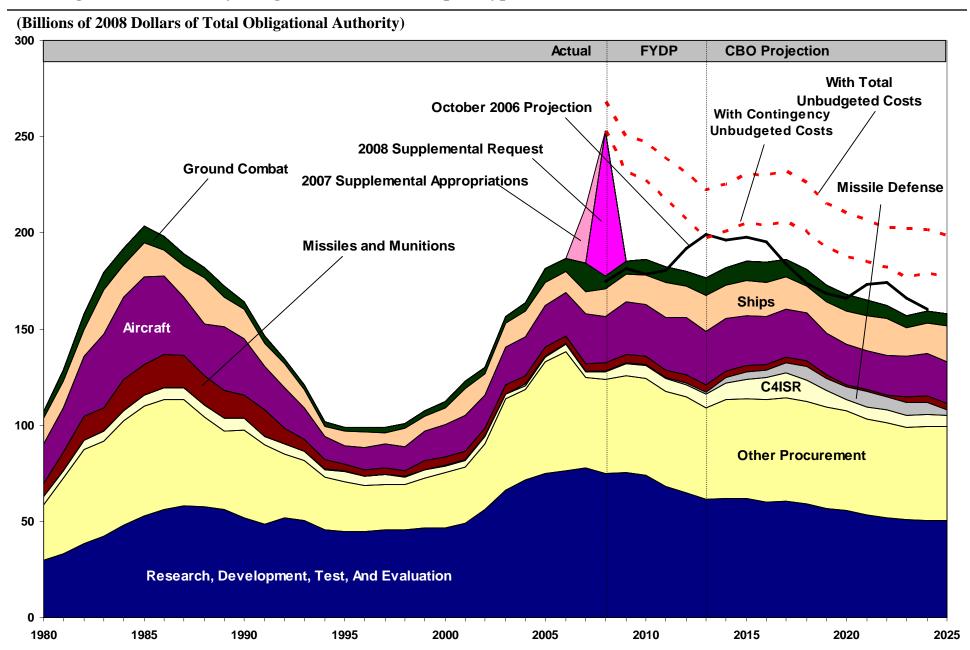


Figure 3-2 Updated

### **Funding for Investment, by Military Department**

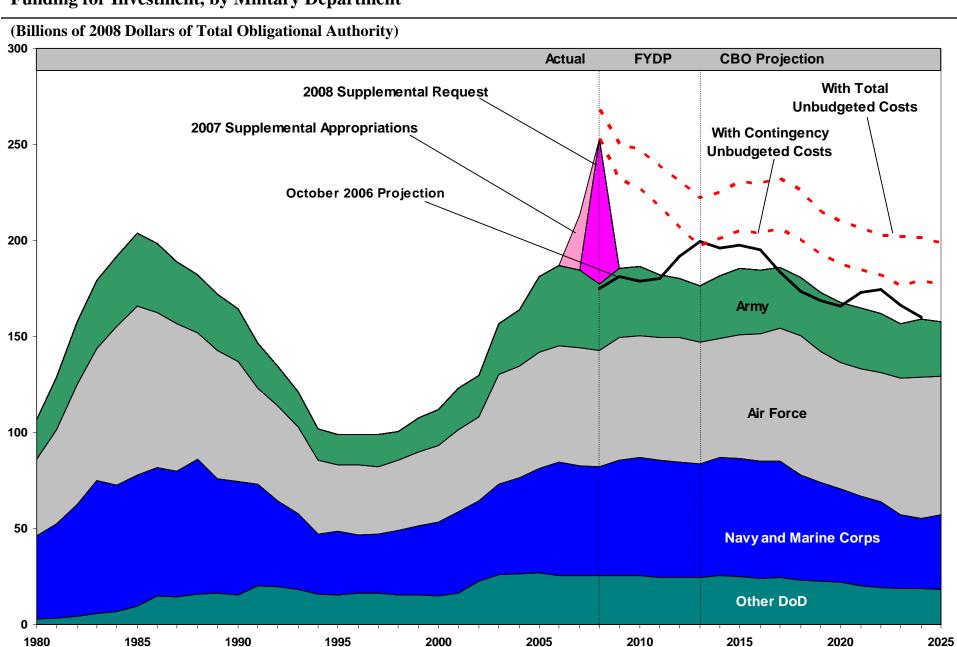


Figure 3-3 Updated

### Past and Projected Army Funding for Investment

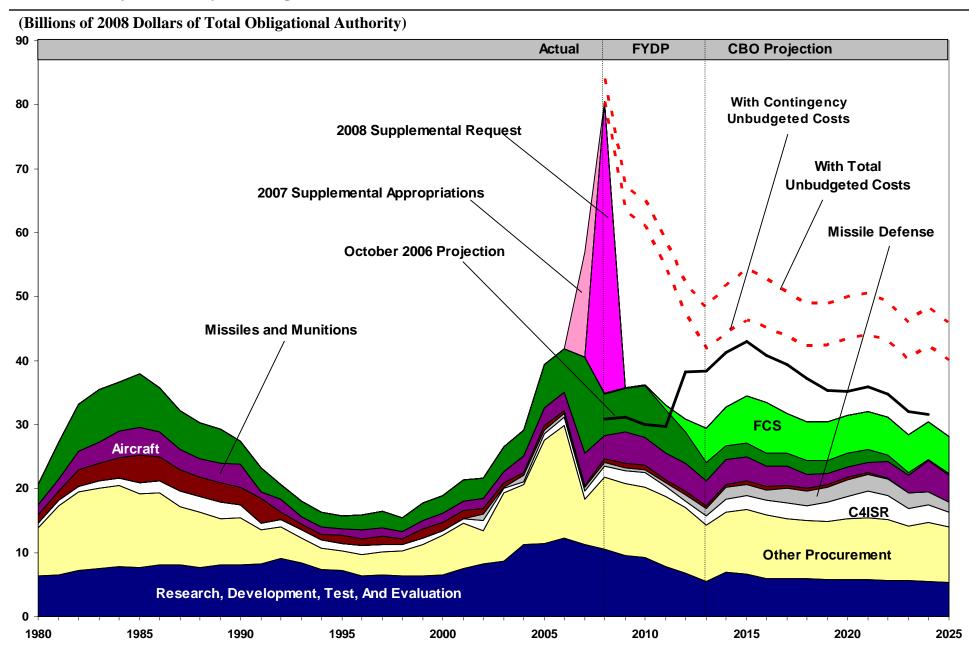


Figure 3-4 Updated

### **Procurement of Army Ground Combat Vehicles**

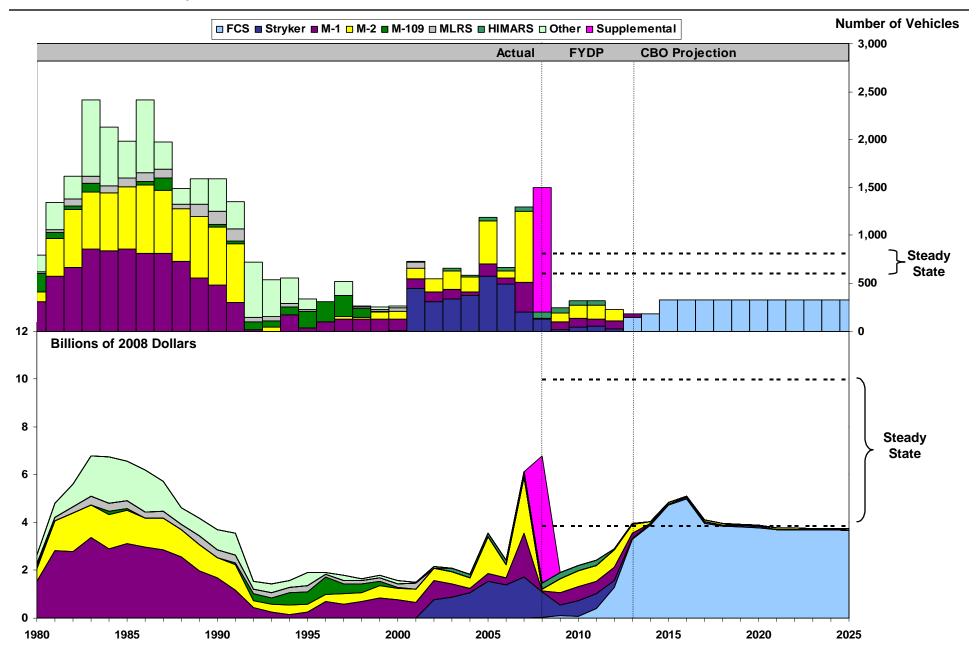


Figure 3-5 Updated

# **Age and Inventory of Army Ground Combat Vehicles**

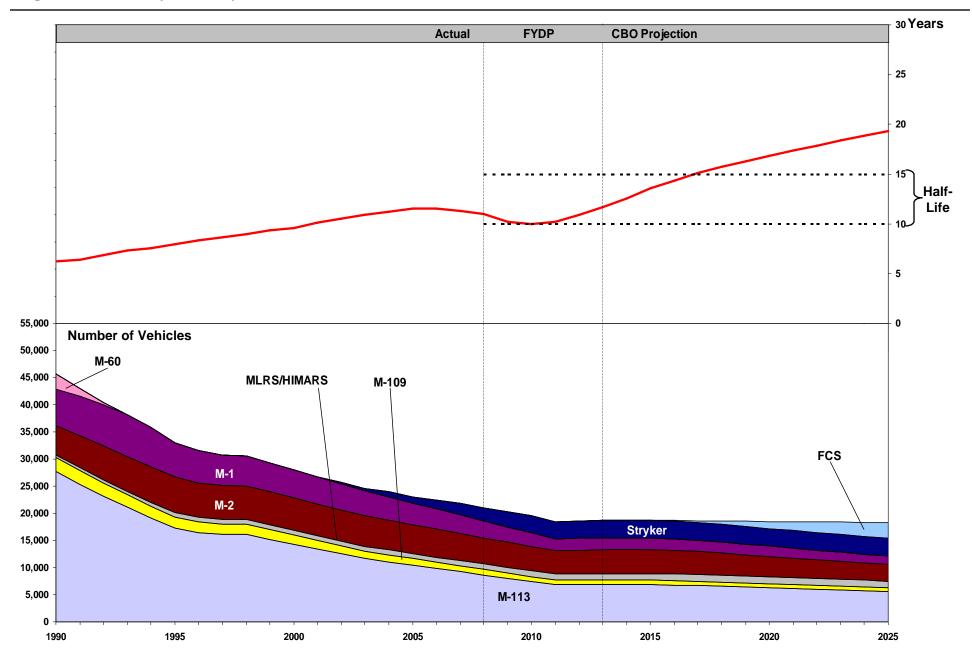


Figure 3-6 Updated

### **Procurement of Army Helicopters**

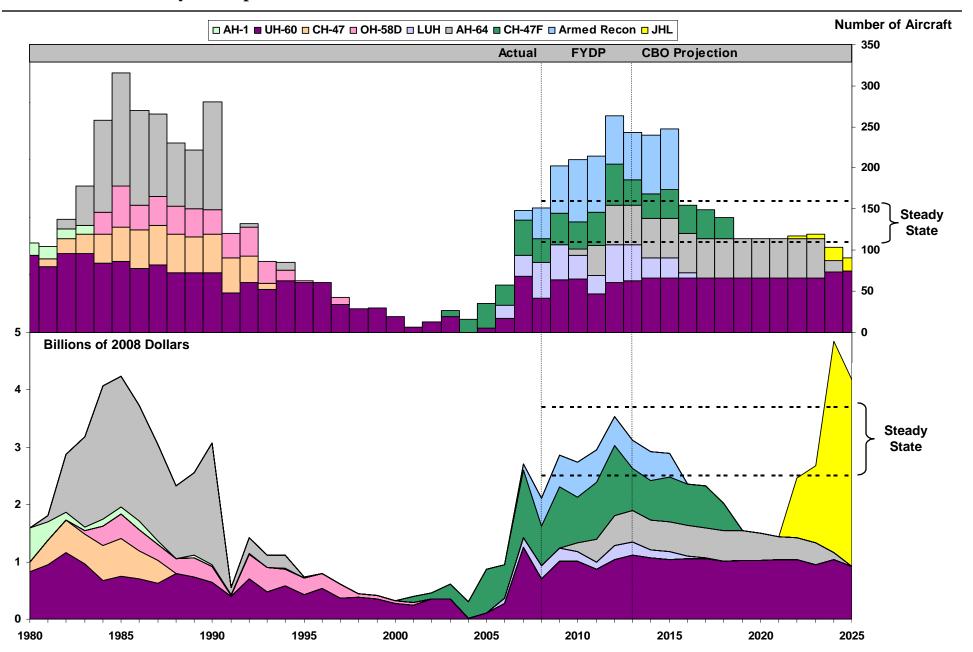


Figure 3-7 Updated

# **Age and Inventory of Army Helicopters**

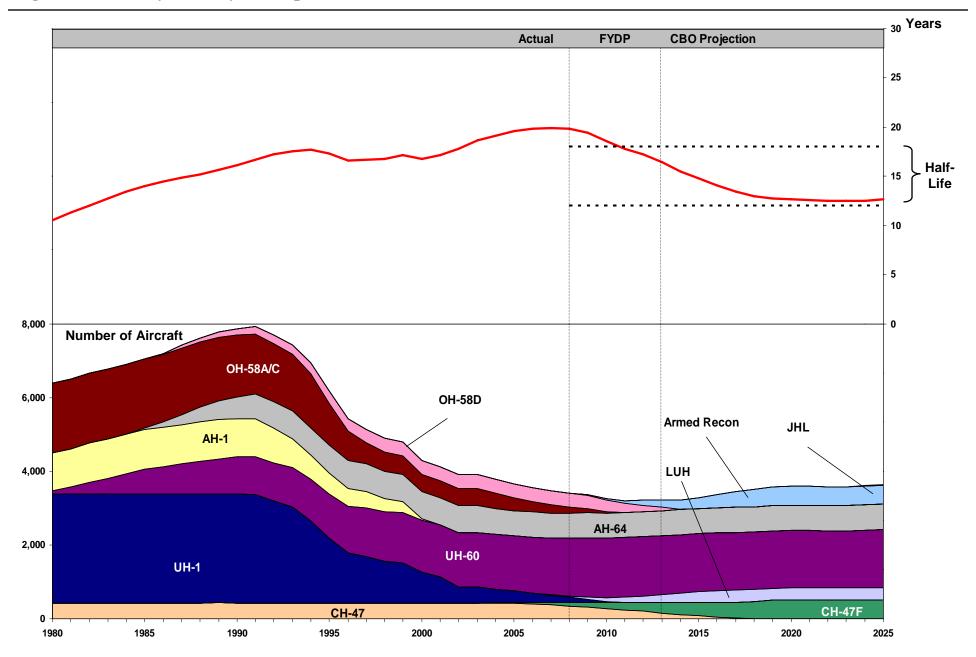


Figure 3-9 Updated

#### Past and Projected Navy and Marine Corps Funding for Investment

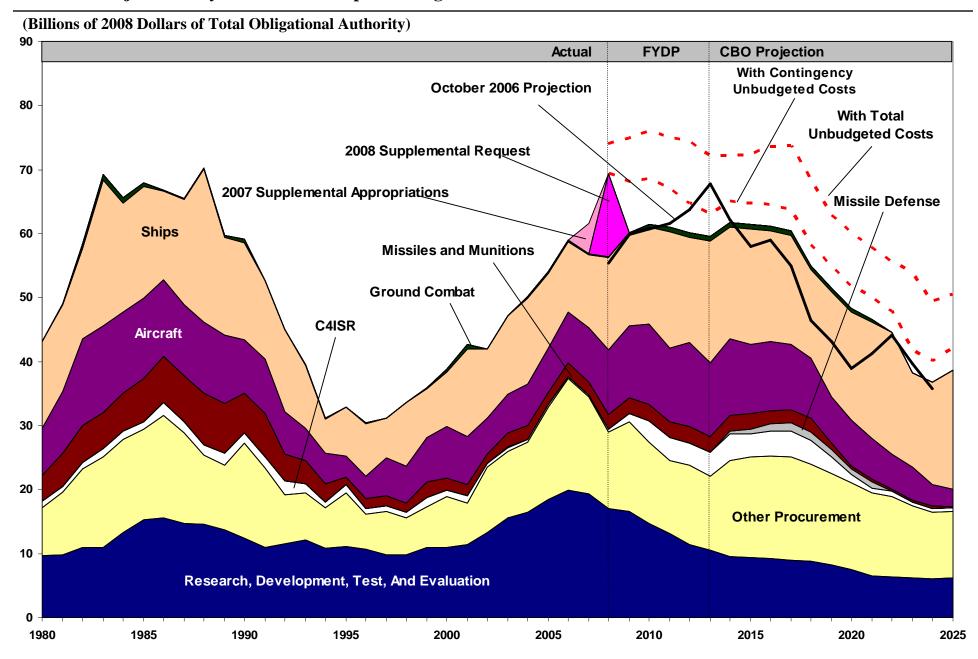


Figure 3-10 Updated

# **Procurement of Battle Force Ships**

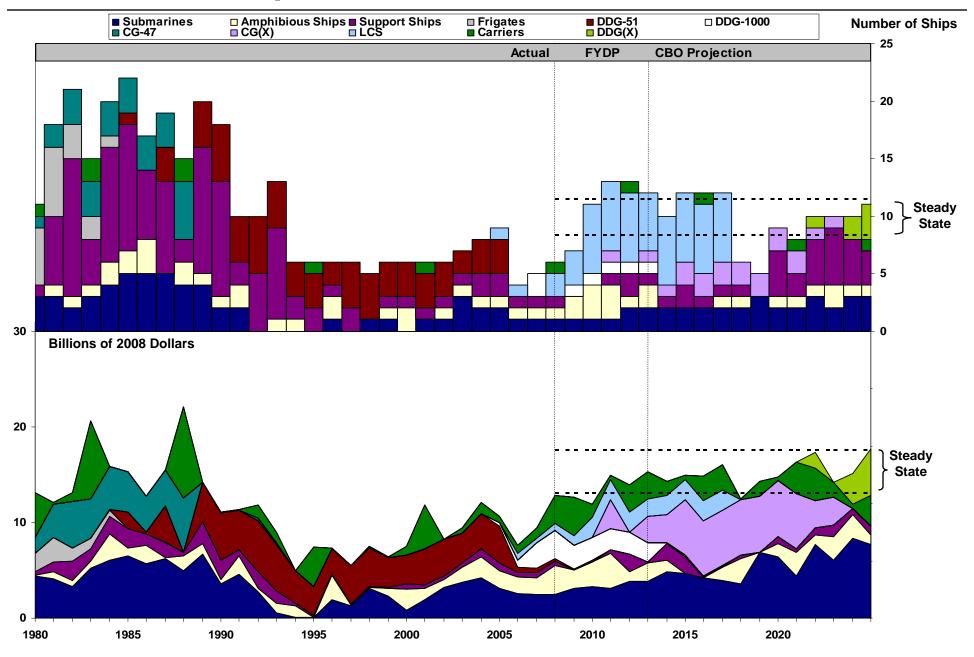


Figure 3-11 Updated

### **Age and Inventory of Battle Force Ships**

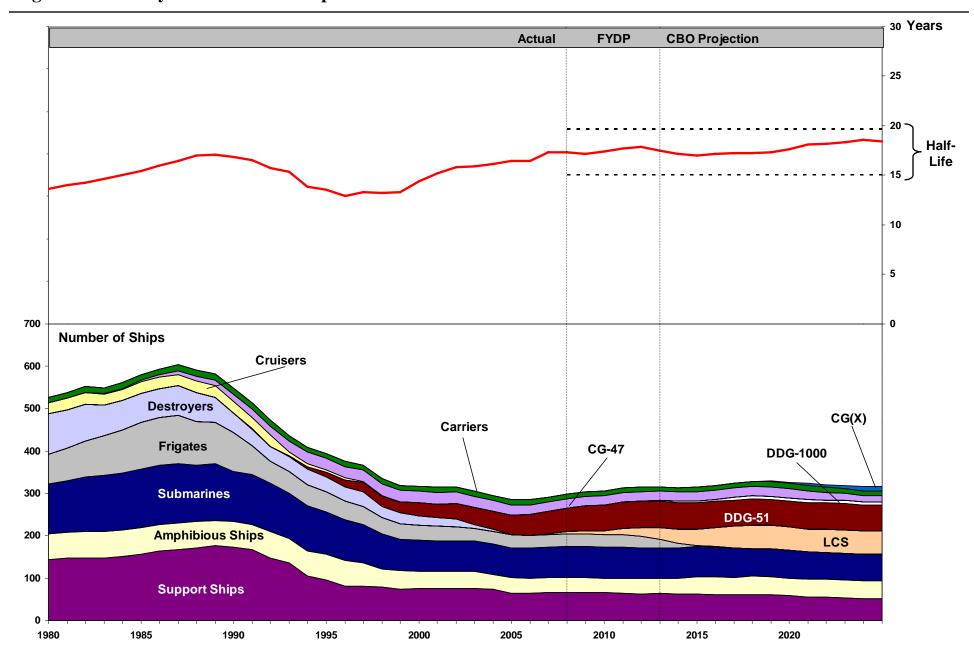


Figure 3-12 Updated

### **Procurement of Navy Fighter and Attack Aircraft**

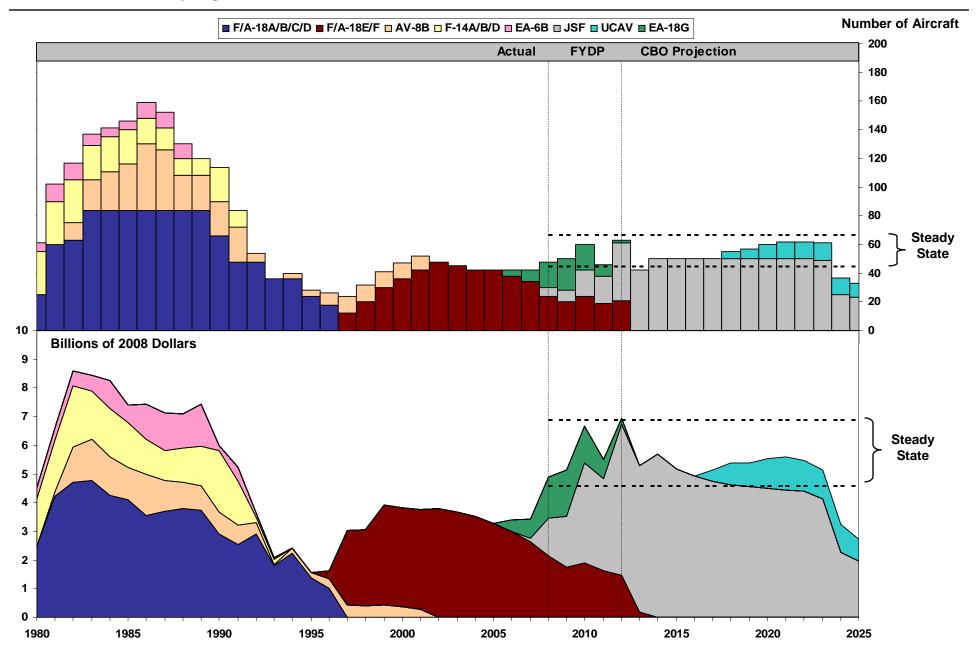


Figure 3-13 Updated

# Age and Inventory of Navy Fighter and Attack Aircraft

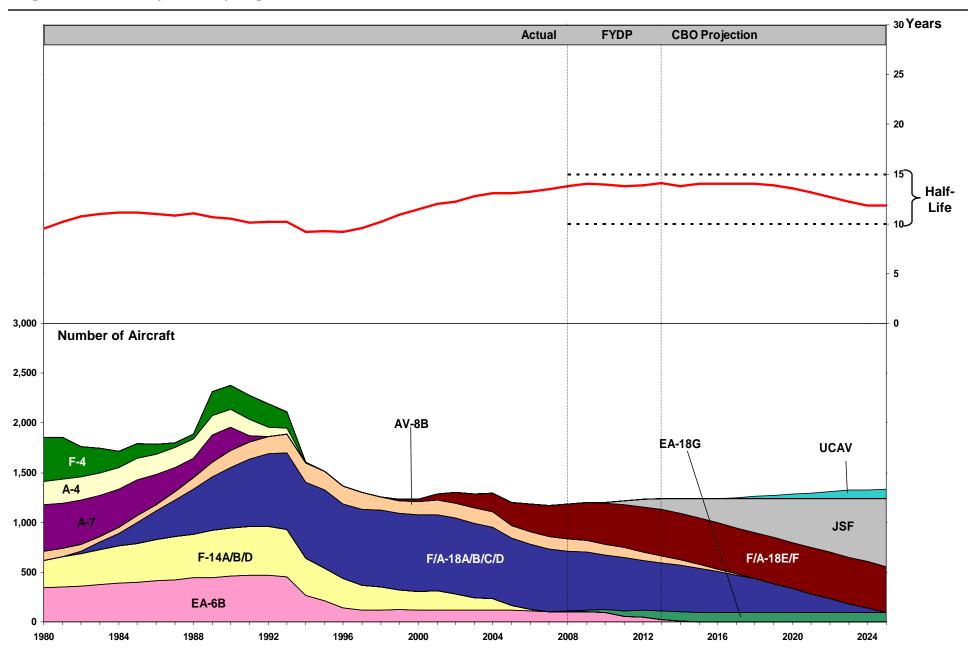


Figure 3-14 Updated

### **Procurement of Marine Corps Helicopters**

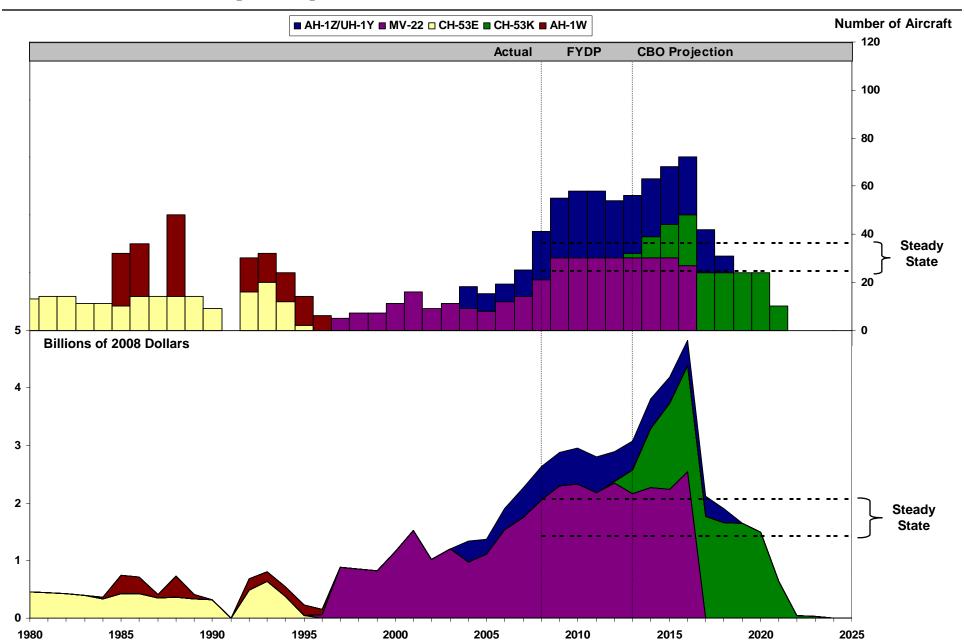


Figure 3-15 Updated

### **Age and Inventory of Marine Corps Helicopters**

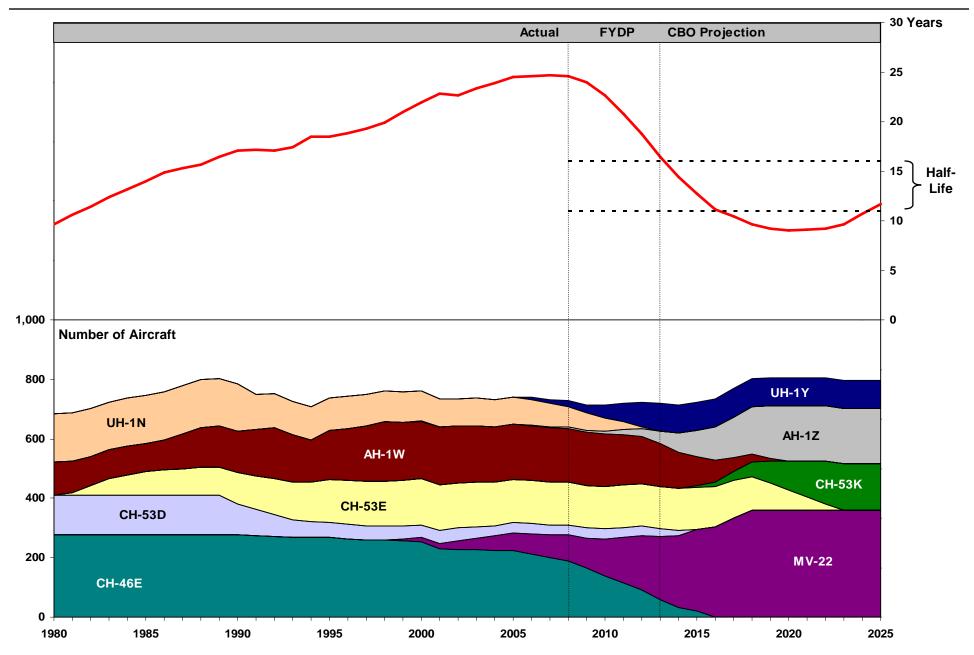


Figure 3-16 Updated

### **Procurement of Marine Corps Ground Combat Vehicles**

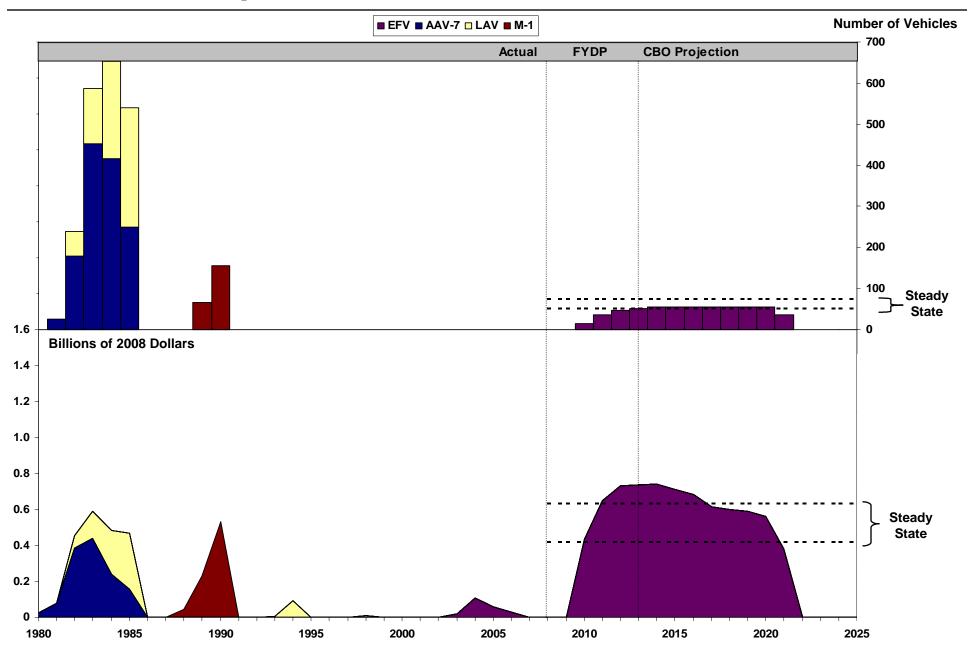


Figure 3-17 Updated

### **Age and Inventory of Marine Corps Ground Combat Vehicles**

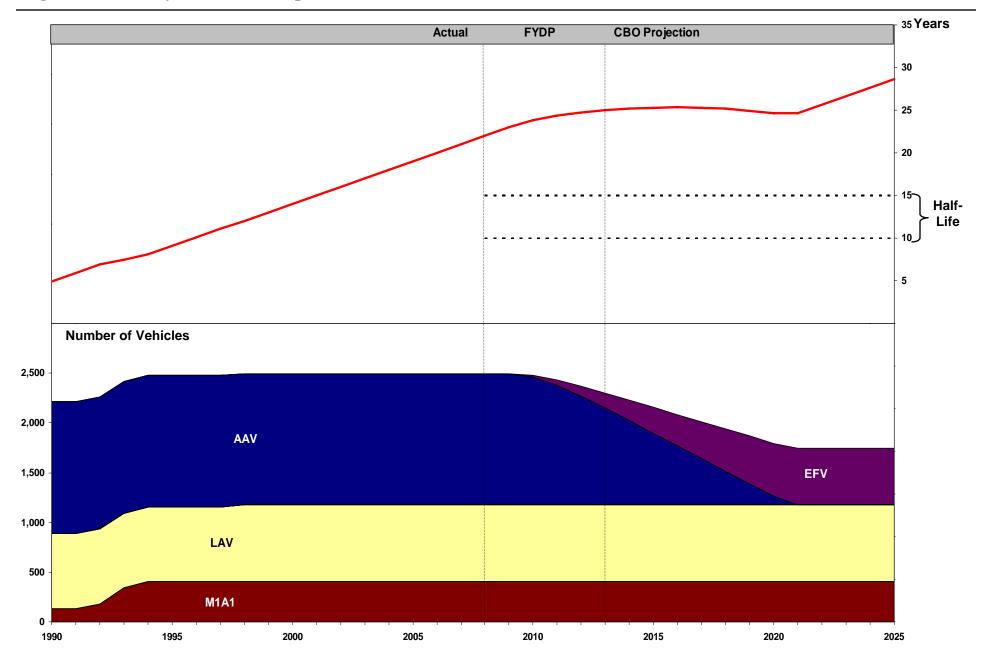


Figure 3-19 Updated

#### Past and Projected Air Force Funding for Investment

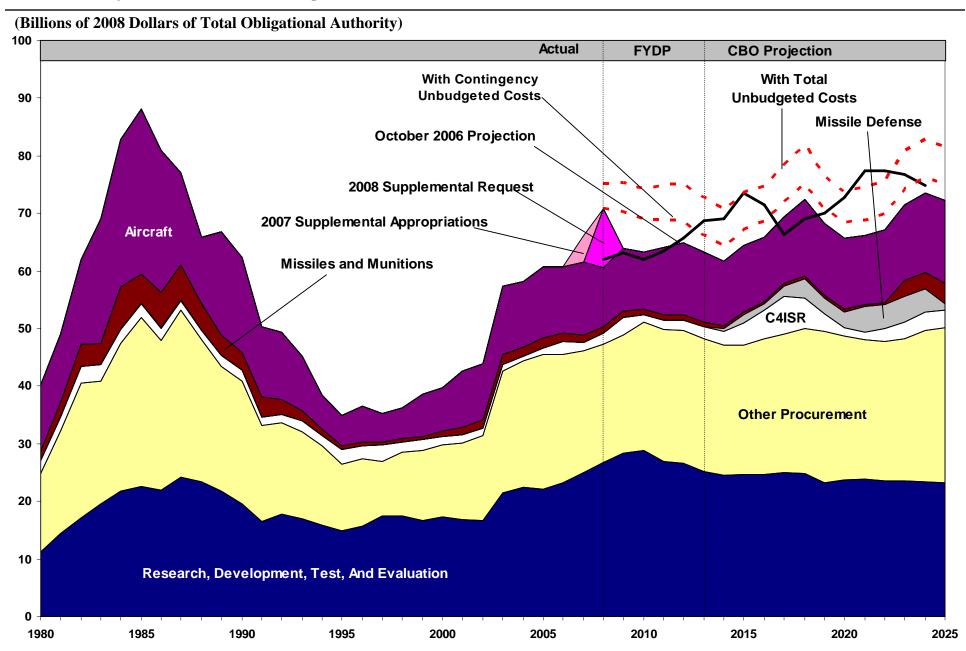


Figure 3-20 Updated

### **Procurement of Air Force Fighter and Attack Aircraft**

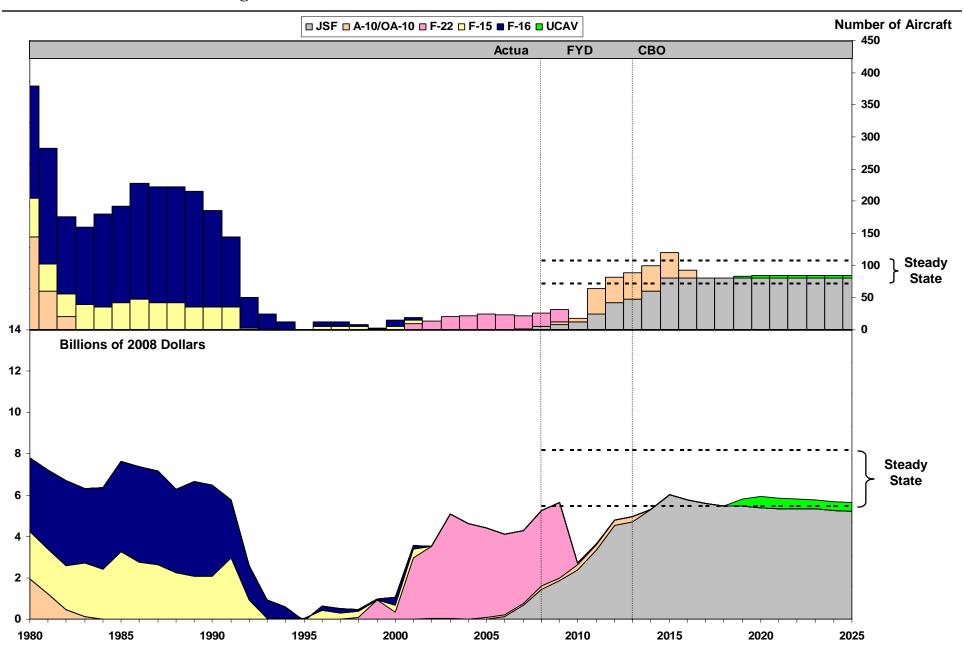


Figure 3-21 Updated

# Age and Inventory of Air Force Fighter and Attack Aircraft

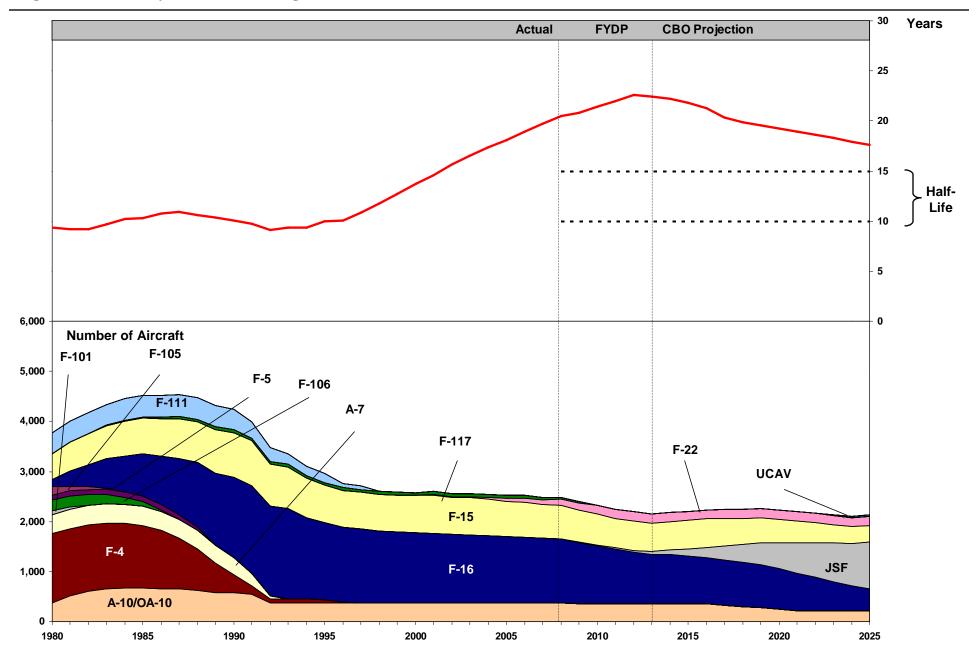


Figure 3-22 Updated

#### **Procurement of Air Force Bombers**

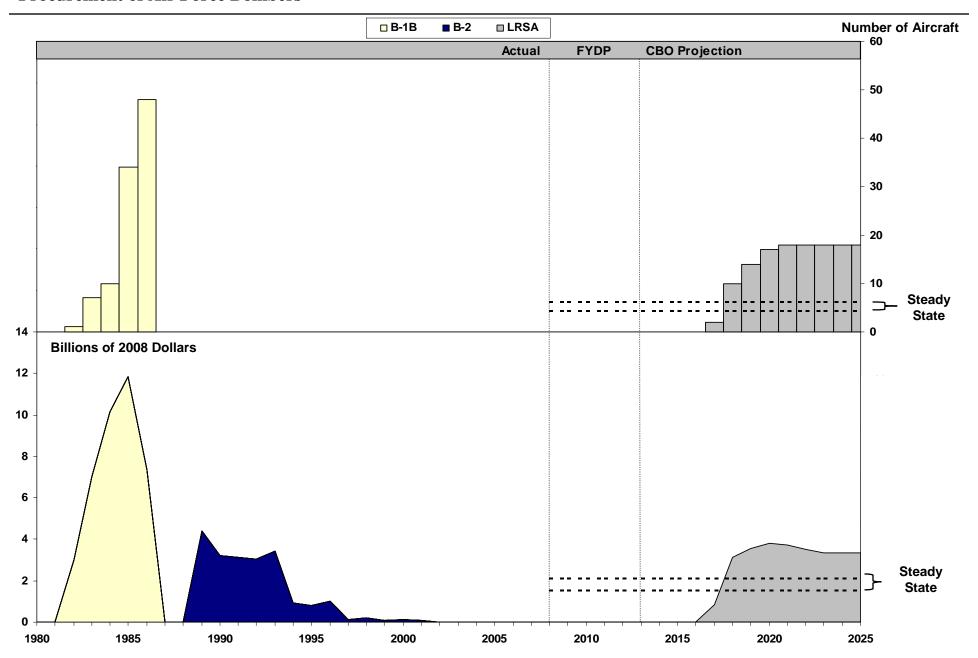
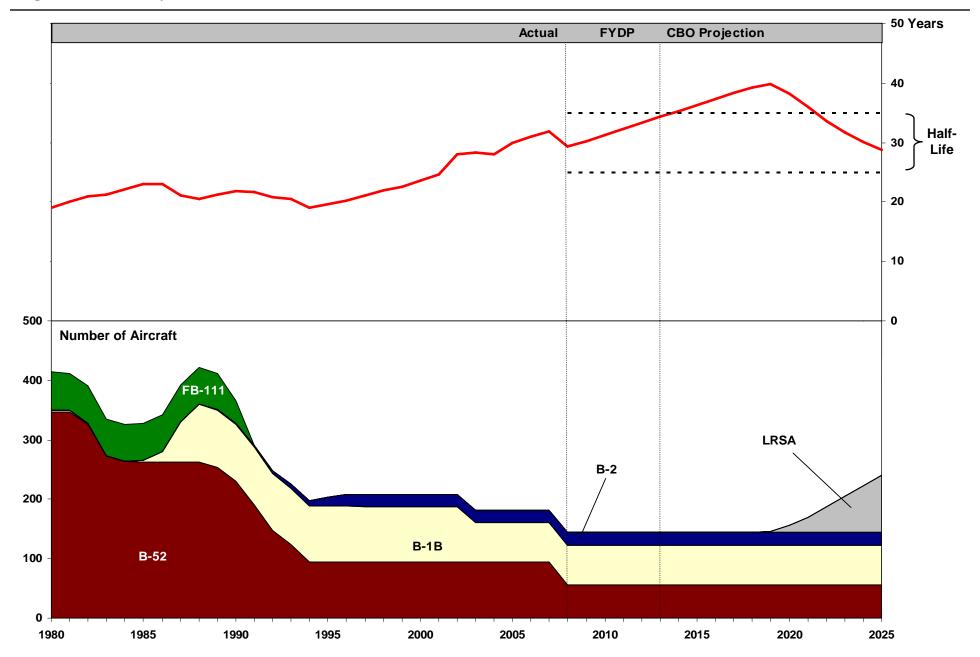


Figure 3-23 Updated

# **Age and Inventory of Air Force Bombers**



Figures 3-24 and 3-26 Updated

#### **Procurement of Air Force Airlifters and Tankers**

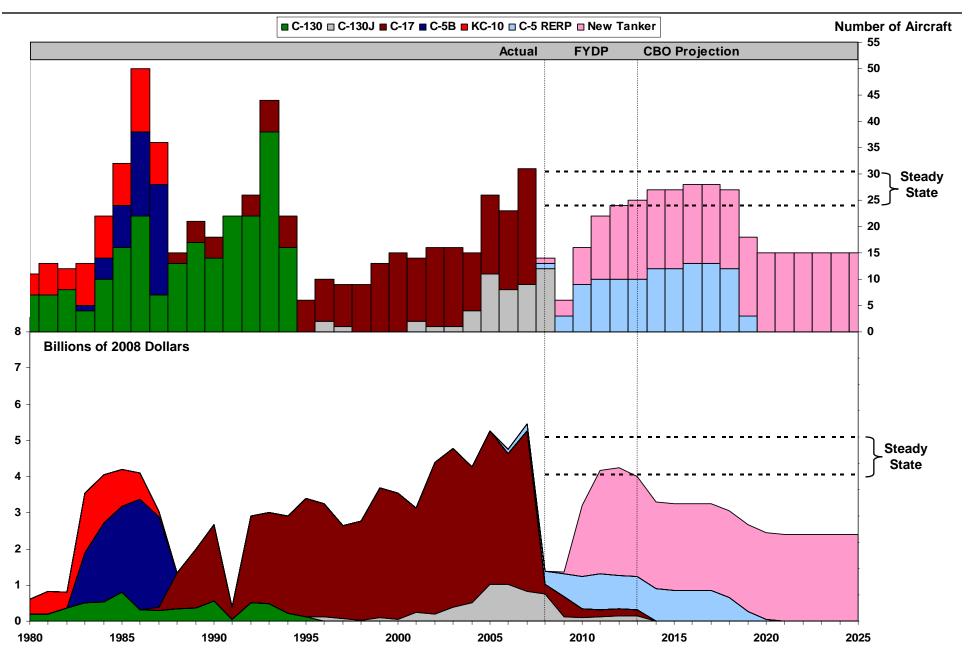


Figure 3-25 Updated

# **Age and Inventory of Air Force Airlifters**

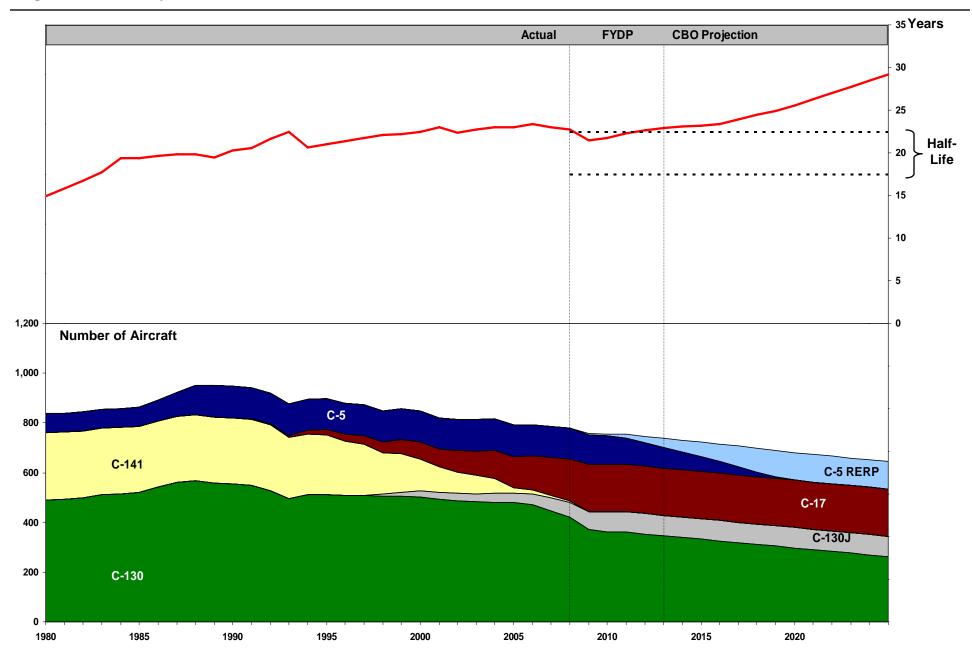


Figure 3-27 Updated

# Age and Inventory of Air Force Tankers

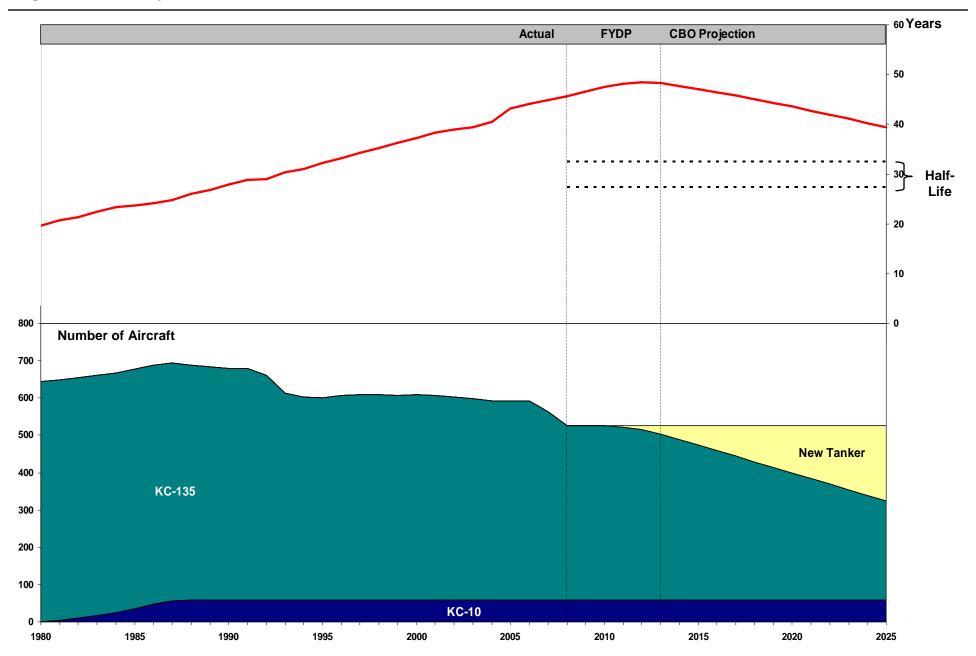


Figure 3-29 Updated

# **Past and Projected Investment Funding for Defense Agencies**

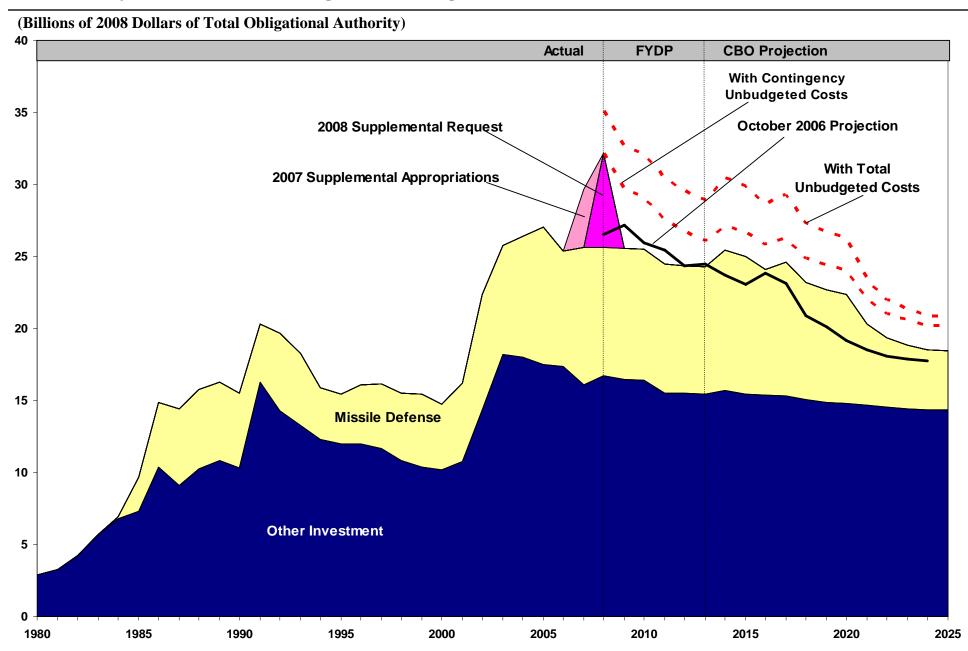
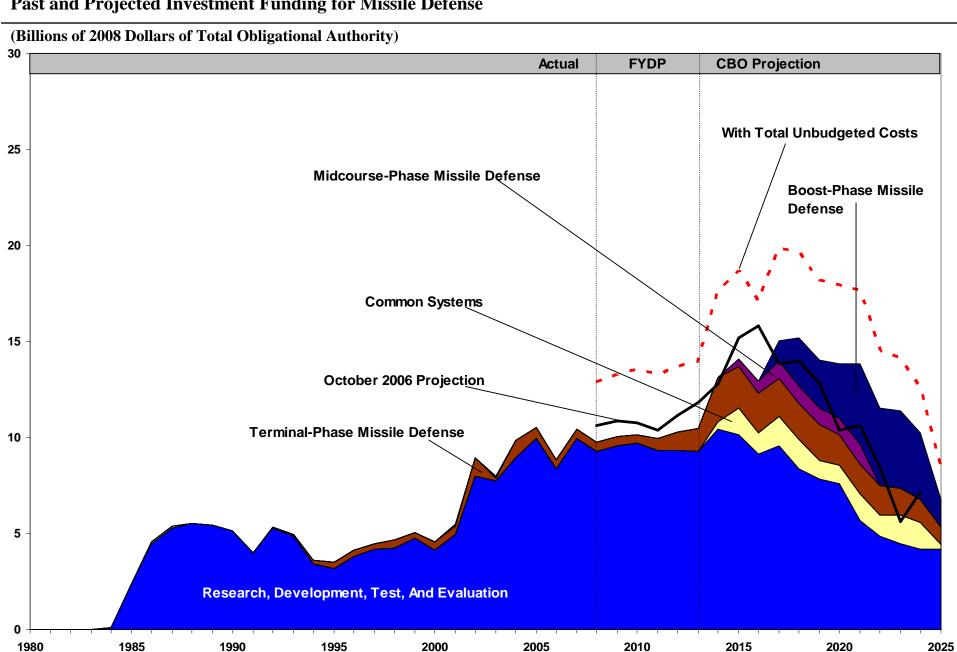


Figure 3-30 Updated

### **Past and Projected Investment Funding for Missile Defense**



#### **Calculating Steady-State Procurement Funding and Fleet Half-Lives**

To provide measures to use in assessing the long-term implications of the Administration's current procurement plans, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimated how much the Department of Defense (DoD) would need to spend on major procurement each year to sustain its forces and keep the average age of various types of weapon systems constant.

Those estimates are based on the number of weapons that DoD has in its current inventory, the projected life spans of those weapons, and the costs of their replacements. For example, the Air Force's desired inventory of fighter and attack aircraft totals about 2,200 planes (including reserves to replace lost or damaged planes). In the past, the Air Force expected to keep its fighter and attack aircraft flying for about 20 years before replacing them. Beginning in the 1990s, however, the service planned to retain its fighters for 30 years or more. Thus, for Air Force fighters, CBO assumes service lives that span 20 to 30 years.

Annual steady-state purchases equal the desired inventory level divided by the expected service life—or, in this case, purchases of 72 to 108 Air Force fighters per year. The cost of the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) and the F-22 aircraft, which will eventually replace current fighters, ranges from about \$80 million for the Air Force version of the JSF to about \$180 million for the F-22. (The Air Force plans to replace some 80 percent of its

fleet with the lower-cost JSF.) CBO multiplied annual steady-state purchases for each type of aircraft by the estimated cost for each replacement to estimate total steady-state procurement costs for the Air Force's fleet of tactical aircraft. That estimate ranges from \$5 billion to about \$8 billion a year.

Steady-state procurement funding relates only to the size and type of systems purchased; it is independent of the current amount of the procurement budget. Implementation of actual plans could bring annual budgets that are higher or lower than steady-state levels. If DoD bought all systems in the annual quantities reflected in a steady-state estimate, inventories of equipment would eventually be evenly distributed throughout the age range from new deliveries to systems at retirement age. For inventories with such an age distribution, annual retirements would be steady rather than varying from year to year, as would happen if systems were purchased unevenly. The average age of each type of equipment would eventually equal half the equipment's service life and would neither increase nor decrease thereafter. Thus, steady-state funding would ensure that a fleet's average age remained stable at the half-life of that fleet's expected service life.

#### **Appendix B**

#### **Selected Acronyms and Abbreviations**

AAV: amphibious assault vehicle

**ABL**: Airborne Laser

C4ISR: command, control, communications, computers,

intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance

**CBO**: Congressional Budget Office

CVN: Aircraft Carrier, Nuclear-powered

**DoD**: Department of Defense

**ECI**: employment cost index

**EFV**: Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle

FCS: Future Combat Systems

FUR: Future Utility Rotorcraft

FYDP: Future Years Defense Program

**GDP**: gross domestic product

**GMD:** Ground-Based Midcourse Defense System

**HIMARS**: High-Mobility Artillery Rocket System

**JHL**: Joint Heavy Lift

**JSF**: Joint Strike Fighter

**KEI:** Kinetic Energy Interceptor

**LAV**: Light Armored Vehicle

**LCA:** Light Cargo Aircraft

**LCS**: littoral combat ship

**LHA(R)**: Landing Helicopter Assault (Replacement)

**LRSA**: long-range strike aircraft

**LUH**: Light Utility Helicopter

MDA: Missile Defense Agency

**MILPERS:** military personnel

MLRS: Multiple-Launch Rocket System

**MPF(F)**: Maritime Prepositioning Force (Future)

**O&M**: operation and maintenance

**O&S**: operation and support

**OMB:** Office of Management and Budget

**SAR**: Selected Acquisition Report

**STSS**: Space Tracking and Surveillance System

TOA: total obligational authority

**UCAV**: unmanned combat air vehicle